ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

There is nothing further yet from Caleb Cushing beyond what is already reported.
Yesterday 150 national troops arrived at Aspin wall from Bogota, via Carthagena, per steamer Conway, and are expected in Panama this evening. Their object is a political one, undoubtedly—namely, to suppress the Mosquers party here and gain by force, if necessary, the votes of the State for the candidate of the present administration, General Salgar. The State troops are being disarmed and will probably now be disbanded; but, as has always happened, there is little doubt the new comers will be made tools of to inaugurate another revolution. Probre Panama;

there is little doubt the new comers will be made tools of to imagurate another revolution. Propre Pransma:

The same steamer that brings the troops brings dates from Bogota to the 15th of December. The Legislative Assembly of Condinamarca had condemned the President of that State to eight years in the chain gang after the Supreme Court had declared him guilty of no offence. The Assembly, after sentencing him, then maguanimously passed another decree ceding him a pardon. Funny fellows, these legislators. The President of the republic, after installing a revolution and placing Rogota under martial law since the 10th of October, has at length declared the State once more at peace, but still appears to keep his 4,000 men under arms. The Assembly of the State of Santander has passed a proposition calling upon the National Congress to revoke the banishment of General Mosquera and make restitution of his full pension. In the State of Canca the coming gubernatorial canvass was very exciting. The candidates are Sefior Andres Ceron and Cesar Conto, both liberais.

A revolutionary movement was imminent in the State of Tollma against the State government, headed by General Timoleon Meza, well known in Panama as one of the actors in the August revolution. The Legislature of the State has solemnly protested against the removal by the President of the Republic of the constitutional government of Cundinamarca and demands a reform in the federal constitution.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The steamship Gentemals accontinued its sessions at the capital.

Bon Crisanto Medina, Sr., formerty of Costa Rica, died suddenly of apoplexy in Gustermia on the 2d of December. Mr. Medina was a native of the Argentia Republic, but for many years resident of Contral America. He was a man of large business talent and experience, and was highly esteemed both in the country of his solption and abroad.

Since the Presidential elections in San Salvador everything continues to progress peaceably, and the

business talent and experience, and was many esteemed both in the country of his sloption and abroad.

Since the Presidential elections in San Sawador everything continues to progress peaceably, and the rountry seems well pleased that Sefor Duefas has been re-elected.

The government of Honduras has created a military department in the Mosquito territory with the abject of civilizing that tract of country. Its object includes the establishment and advancement of the Catholic religion, towards which every means will be employed.

Since the discovery of the Salazar plot in Costa Willow Employed.

Since the discovery of the Salazar plot in Costa Rica President Jimener has been allowed to rem aim at the head of the government unmolested.

It is feated that the political trobules there are not yet over, though it is hoped no resort will be had to arms. The government keeps up a strong military force and can readily queli any attempt at revolution so long as the army rem aims faithful.

Feate are still entertained of a short coffee crop.

Candidates for the Presidency—Death of tieneral Wright—Manicipal Improvements.

GUAYAQUIL, Dec. 18, 1968.

Affairs here continue the even tenor of their way. The liberal camp are divided as to their candidate for the Presidency, some being in favor of Dr. Aguerre and others of Sefor Pedro Carbot, in consequence of which the conservative party expect to gain a large majority. Sefor Gabriel Garcia Morens has accepted the nomination of candidate by the conservative party.

General Charles Thomas Wright died fore on the 90th inst. He was a native of Great Britain, but emigrated early to South America and took an active part in the war of independence of Colombia. The veteran here was looked upon as one of the relice of the waritors who so bravely fought against Spanish despotism in South America.

Heavy rains have set in and the weather is hot and smiltry, but the health of the city is good. The musicipality are using energotic measures to clean the streets and adopt a proper system of sewerage.

cial Troubics of the Country ptod—The Northern Gunno

their crews by the appetite and teeth of the cannibals. This government has several small steamers on the Peruvian headwaters of the Amazon, and Admiral Tucker, in command of the little fotilla, is busily surveying the different branches of the great artery. There exists in that region almost every description of mineral and spricultural wealth, but the difficulty of reaching the locality has always been an insuperable obstacle to immigration. When the railway from Lima to Inqia, now being surveyed, is completed, the intervening distance between the headwaters of steam navigation and the terminus of the railroad will only be about twenty leagues, and no doubt a highway will be constructed to form the connecting link in a road which is as important to Peru as the Pacific Railroad is to our own country.

A lively opposition to the British line of steamers established on this coast is now being manifested. The government grants a subsidy of \$6,000 monthly to the Peruvian Steam Navigation Company, presents is with several transports and guarantees the payment of the cost of two fine vessels now being constructed in the United States; and the agents of the French line that runs between Vers Crux and St. Nazaire are here making arrangements for the organization of their company on the route from Valparaiso to Panama, having also received a heavy subsidy from their own government, Both lines will be running about April next, and we will then be able to travel without incurring the enormous expense now inevitable. The manager of the English company assured the government that he would reduce his rates twenty-live per cent provided the subsidy from their own government that he would reduce his rates twenty-live per cent provided the subsidy to the Peruvian Stoata are in port. Health of the city not antisfactory. Several cases of yellow fever during the past week.

Resignation of the Peruvins Minister of the Treasury—General Items.

LIMA, Dec. 28, 1888.

Since my last communication of the 22d inst. nothing of importance has occurred in the capital, and from the provinces we hear that affairs are progressing satisfactorily. The rumors of revolutions and diseatisfaction in Arequipa have died out, and the whole attention of that portion of the country appears to be devoted to the work of raising the ruined cities from the dust. The reports we received immediately after the dreadful carthquake of August last were not exaggerated in the least, although in general such stories partake of the imaginative cast, and every steamer still brings us fresh details concerning the injury and ruin suffered. The people have bravely set to work, and while the government, hampered as it is by its financial difficulties, cannot aid them in any very effective manner, the ordinary current of affairs seems to have resumed its course. Great numbers of the persons who, in the first fearful moments, sed to Lime have returned to their homes and are bustly engaged in the endeavor to rebuild their failes houses and their failen fortuges.

After a hard bastle with Dongress and the President the Minister of the Treasury found it necessary to resign, and has accordingly left the Cabinet. This event is greatly to be regretted, for Mr. Calderon possessed the entire confidence of the business community, and it will be difficult to appoint a satisfactor their amelioration was based on the extension of the guano contracts, now in responsible and able hands, thus securing the money necessary for the expenses of government and, by conceding the prorogation to the companies, obtaining funds on favorable terms for the country. It appears, however, that the President was not of the same opinion, and consequently the Minister was obliged to leave his position. The office of Secretary of the Trausury is so thankless and so difficult in Pern that few persons can be found to accept it. In former times, when the financ

opportunity you may enter a molle proseque for the government upon such indictments. If upon such examination you should find any case where, from the tenor of the indictment or the nature of the case as known to you, it should be doubtful whether it falls within the embrace of this general amnesty and pardon, you will be so good as to report the same without delay to me, with such a statement of the indictment and of the case as may enable me to give you further instructions concerning the same.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

WM. M. EVARTS, Attorney General.

To.S. G. Courseney, United States District Attorney, New York city.

District Attorney Courtney states that there is no prisoner in his district who will be affected by this proclamation, as all cases which would have come within its scope were settled after the issning of the previous ainnesty.

In the Southern district (Kings county) there is only one person probably affected by the proclamation, namely, John C. Braine, the revel captor of the steamboat Chesapeake, who was arrested on an indictment found against him by the Grand Jury of the United States Court, in the fall of 1867, charging him with "murder and piracy on the high seas." He has been frequently arraigned before the United States Court of the Eastern district since his arrest, but the trial has gone over from term to term, at the request of counsel for the prisoner, on the ples of desiring time to produce witnesses and evidence to show that Braine was a commissioned officer and that he was so recognized by the Confederate States Naval Department, and was not herefore, liable for trial on such an indictment as that on which he is hold. Means wherewith to defray the coat of the trial sere also lacking, and the prisoner hoped that "his friends" at the South would take compassion upon him in his present unfortunate position and furnish the money requisite for deraying the necessary expenses of his case. The looked for assistance never arrived, however. In the June term of the Conf

Harry Hamilton sold his fast landem team, Dauntless and Lady Allen, to Mr. McDonald, of Baltimore; price \$6,000. He also sold a brother of the fanous trotter, Myron Perry, five years old, to Mr. Cutler, of Albany, for a high figure.

W. E. Corwin, with his Boston horse, is anxious to have a friendly brush on the road with any of the fast horses owned by gentlemen.

From Boston we learn that Mr. Wentworth is driving Vermont Boy and Planet together: Henry Gontn, a sorrel and black; Harry Hall, India Rubber Ben and Rosa, black and Day; Mr. Bingham, his gray horse Johnny Schneller; Mr. Pierce, tandem chestnuts, stylish and fast; Mr. Vordan, a pair of black; Tom Wales, chestuat mare; Otho Hamilton, a chestnut; Mr. Randige, a gray pair, and Mr. Baulch, a sorrel team.

It is said to be in contempiation by a number of wealthy gentlemen to purchase ground and lay out a club trotting track a short distance beyond McComb's dam bridge. Progress has been made, so far as the surveying and making of estimates for necessary buildings are concerned, and all that is required is the necessary number of greenbacks to to perfect the enterprise. Subscribers to the number of 500, at \$100 each annually, it is calculated, will be enough to insure success and command all the good trotting in the country to those grounds. A trotting track property conducted would be very popular in that vicinity.

ENGLAND.

AND THE HERALD'S SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

What a Cuban Deputy in Madrid Says General Serrane Hae Premised.

The Madrid Fos del Siglo, of December 24, contains an article signed by its chief editor, Don Nicolas Azcarate, and addressed to General Serrano, as President of the Provisional government, reminding him of the ideas he had expressed and the offers he had made, during his long political career, in regard to the question of Cuba.

According to Señor Azcarate, the following is General Serrano's programme for governing the Spanish Antilles:—

1. The African slave trade to be declared piracy.

2. The children born of slave mothers to be declared free.

3. Suppression of military government in all grades inferior to the superior civil grade, and allowing that elevated post to be filled by civilians.

4. Governors of provinces to be named or proposed by the civil superior, so that such offices may be filled by persons of native birth.

5. The establishment of a Junta, or Insular Assembly, with the right to initiate measures of government and local administration, subject to the approbation of the Governor.

6. Freedom of the press. and free corporations for municipalities and provinces, entrusting the government of towns to alcaldes or their lieutenants, with the suppression of the military leutenant governors and district captains.

7. Trade between Cubs and the Peninsula to be placed on the footing of coasting trade.

8. Division of the financial budget, and various other important reforms.

By the immediate establishment of these reforms Mr. Ascarate believes that arms will be haid down by the 10,000 insurgants is the island. Then, he adds, General Serrano can add to the title of the "Liberator of Syan" the no less glorious title of the "Liberator of Cuba.

NON-ATTENDANCE OF JURORS.

On ATTEMBLE OF JUROSS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

During the past year many of our judges were compelled to adjourn the courts over which they presided in consequence of the non-attendance of a proper number of jurors. The Legislature of the State is at present in session, and I think if the subject is agitated a remedy may be provided. Let an act be passed compelling every juror personally served, unless exempt by operation of law, to attend in person or furnish a substitute who shall in all respects be qualified to serve as a juror in courts of record. In case of non-attendance in person or by aubstitute inflict a heavy fine and provide for us rigid and proceeding and prompt collection.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.



Our chief expenditures fall under these heads:—ist, Teacher's salaries; Ed., Supplies, including books, apparatus, lighten of the light should be supparatus, lighten and rule; id., Stuidings, with all is necessiry sites, extensions and repairs.

The largest item of increase is in the aggregate salaries of teachers and junitors in the ward schools. As there is but one jamino; in sech select they will not materially alter the estimate. The whole number of teachers employed in our schools, including evening and normal schools, in 1800, was 1,568, in 1800 is was \$5.50, an increase of more than it percent, the increase in average number of pupils being 19 percent, the increase in average the control of the evening and normal schools, amounted in 1800 to 2705,070. Adding to this 50 percent, the increase in the number of teachers, we have \$1.50,000 as the total salaries of 1809, it the low rates of 1809, when many of our teachers received as little as \$125 to \$150 a year.

normal schools, assentated in 1880 to 5704,000. Adding to have all 188,000 as the total salaries of 1883, it shows the have all 188,000 as the total salaries of 1883, it shows the have all 188, or 1885 to 1880 a year.

The actual estimate for these salaries for 1885 is \$1,785,000. Which is \$250,000 or only 56 per cent, more than they would have been at the low average raise prevailing before the war. Under the circumstances no reasonable mind on consider so amail an advance corrottant. When the crowded state of the departments and classes, and the high order of attainment now required of our teachers, are taken into consider atoms, as found in the control of the department and classes, and the high order of attainment now required of our teachers, are taken into consideration, the rais of salaries at present allowed by the law does not pasts of sealors are paid according to average attendance, as followed by the law does not pasts of sensors are smoothly and the salaries of the salaries at present allowed by the law does not pasts of sensors grammar schools from ... 1,000 to 1,700 Principals of female grammar schools from ... 1,000 to 1,700 Principals of female grammar schools are paid.... 1,000 Vice principals of female grammar schools are paid.... 1,000 Vice principals of primary grammar schools are paid.... 1,000 Vice principals of primary grammar schools are paid.... 1,000 The average cost of tuition for loss was \$100 per pupil, by the sweap altendance, and only \$5 50 by the whole number law in the salaries and the salaries and salaries and salaries and the salaries and the salaries of schools grammar schools are paid.... 1,000 The average actendance, and only \$5 50 by the whole number law in the salaries and the salaries of school apparatus and the materials necessary for cleaning the school rouns. This is about two dollars per achoics on the busics of the average attendance, Adding the whole number law in the other two dollars per achoics on the busics and the support of schools organized after the last a

the roads of the suburbs of Paris, suitably booted and dressed. Why cannot some of the fair daughters of America consent to an elegant modification of their toilets and enjoy this invigorating exercises. Surely we are not wanting in good roads, besides those magnificent paths in the parks, which are at our disposal. To a certain extent the velocipede can usurp the place of the horse, especially for young people; and while imparting exercise and health does not incur the expense of an animal that caus at night as well as during the day.

Velocipedes and Runaways.

Velocipedes and Runaways.

To the Editor of the Herald:

The Herald is right. Velocipedes ought to be admitted to the Park. And why not? In the year 1865 I spent nearly four months in Paris, and occasionally saw velocipedes passing rapidly through the Champs Elysées and along the boulevards without exciting much attention either from man or beast. The horses did not appear to notice them at all. I was in Paris again last spring and found the velocipede mania raging with considerable force, and those vehicles were commonly to be seen upon the most frequented streets and public places of the city. The horses were not afraid of them. Yet, if you will allow me to say so, I am not quite sure that this state of things would hold good in our parks. It is noticed by all travelers that a runaway is a rare occurrence in Paris. Indeed, this remark bolds good respecting all other cittes in Europe. I have spent nearly two years of my life in Europe, and in all that time I never saw a horse run away. On my first visit to the Park after my return, in June last, I saw the fragments of no less than three light geared, heavy top buggies scattered along the roadway, and it is not uncommon, I am told, to have ten or fifteen injured persons brought in on a single day to St. Luke's Hospital, victims of smash-ups in the Park.

There is something radically wrong either in our

The stably world above us.

The whole number of primary planets now recognized in the solar system is 114. Of this number only six were known prior to the year 1751, when Six William Herschel, like another Columbus, burst through the heavenly enclosures and discovered the remote planet Uranus, adding the first new string to the old "Lyre of Heaven." The unwearied industry of astronomers and the powerful aid of the tolescope have brought to the knowledge of the world 107 planets since the discoverror. Uranus. Every American must feel a pride in the fact, as he casts his eyes over the list of the discoverrors, that nearly one-fifth of these telescopic planets were discovered in the United States. The Intent satironomical publications credit American astronomers with the following planetary discoveries:—

1. EUPHROSYNE September 1, 1854, Perguson, at Washington.

2. Virginial—October 4, 1857, Perguson, at Washington.

3. Panpona—September 10, 1858, Searle, at Albanz.

ington.

3. PANDORA—September 10, 1858, Searle, at Albany.

4. Echo—September 14, 1860, Ferguson, at Washington.

5. Maia—April 9, 1861, Tuttle, at Cambridge.

6. FRRONIA—May 29, 1861, Peters, at Clinton.

7. CLYTIA—April 7, 1862, Tuttle, at Cambridge.

8. EURYDICE—September 22, 1862, Peters, at Clinton.

S. EUNTDICE—September 22, 1862, Peters, at Clinton.

9. FRIGGA—November 12, 1862, Peters, at Clinton.

10. EUNYNOME—September 14, 1863, Watson, at Ann Arbor.

11. 10—September 10, 1865, Peters, at Clinton.

12. THISNE—June 15, 1865, Peters, at Clinton.

13. UNDINA—July 20, 1867, Peters, at Clinton.

14. MINERVA—August 24, 1867, Watson, at Ann Arbor.

15. AURORA—September 6, 1867, Watson, at Ann Arbor.